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Opinions of the United  
States Court of Appeals  
for the Third Circuit

10-30-2008

## Miles Lee v. Strada

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

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No. 08-2274

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MILES ORLANDO LEE,  
Appellant

v.

Mr. STRADA; Mr. SHILO; Mr. ADAMI; Mr. RICE; Mr. ROGERS;  
Mr. LOFTON; Mr. CHAMBERS; Mr. HOEKMAN

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On Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Middle District of Pennsylvania  
(D.C. Civil No. 07-cv-0437)  
District Judge: Honorable John E. Jones III

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Submitted for Possible Dismissal Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)  
or Summary Action Pursuant to Third Circuit LAR 27.4 and I.O.P. 10.6

October 17, 2008

Before: BARRY, AMBRO and SMITH, Circuit Judges

(Opinion filed: October 30, 2008)

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OPINION

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PER CURIAM

Miles Orlando Lee, a federal prisoner proceeding pro se, appeals from the District Court's order granting the defendants' motion for summary judgment. For the reasons

that follow, we will summarily affirm the District Court's order.

This case arises from Lee's confinement at the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg ("USP-Lewisburg") in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.<sup>1</sup> In March 2007, Lee commenced an action under Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania against several USP-Lewisburg employees (the "Federal Defendants"). In the complaint, Lee alleged, among other things, that he had been harassed for refusing to take part in a Food Services conspiracy, and that prison officials had physically and verbally assaulted him in retaliation for his failing to participate in the scheme.

The Federal Defendants filed a motion to dismiss, or, in the alternative, motion for summary judgment on the ground that Lee had not exhausted his administrative remedies prior to commencing the present action. On November 27, 2007, Magistrate Judge Andrew Smyser recommended that the District Court grant the Federal Defendants' motion. By order entered February 20, 2008, the District Court adopted the Magistrate Judge's report and recommendation over Lee's objections and granted summary judgment in favor of the Federal Defendants. The present appeal followed.

We have jurisdiction over this appeal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We exercise plenary review over the District Court's order granting summary judgment to the

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<sup>1</sup> Lee is no longer incarcerated at USP-Lewisburg; he is presently confined at the United States Penitentiary in Pollock, Louisiana.

appellees. See Whitfield v. Radian Guar., Inc., 501 F.3d 262, 265 (3d Cir. 2007). After a careful review of the record, we conclude that the appeal presents “no substantial question” under Third Circuit L.A.R. 27.4 and I.O.P. 10.6 and will, therefore, summarily affirm the District Court’s order.

Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1996 (the “PLRA”), a prisoner is required to pursue all avenues of relief available within the prison’s grievance system before bringing a federal civil rights action concerning prison conditions. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a); Booth v. Churner, 532 U.S. 731, 741 (2001). This “exhaustion requirement applies to all inmate suits about prison life, whether they involve general circumstances or particular episodes, and whether they allege excessive force or some other wrong.” Porter v. Nussle, 534 U.S. 516, 532 (2002).

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) has established an administrative remedy procedure through which an inmate can seek formal review of any complaint regarding any aspect of his imprisonment. 28 C.F.R. § 542.10. In order to exhaust an appeal under the administrative remedy process, an inmate must first raise his complaint with his unit team through an informal resolution attempt. Id. at § 542.13. If the concern is not informally resolved, the inmate may file an appeal to the warden of the institution where he is confined. Id. at § 542.14. The inmate must then further appeal an adverse decision to the Regional Director and then to the Central Office of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Id. at § 542.15. No administrative grievance is considered to have been fully and finally

exhausted until denied by the Bureau of Prisons's Central Office. Id. at § 542.15(a).

Upon review of the record, we agree with the District Court that summary judgment was appropriate because the record revealed that Lee did not properly exhaust his administrative remedies. In support of its summary judgment motion, the Federal Defendants submitted a declaration on behalf of L. Cunningham, the Supervisory Attorney at USP-Lewisburg. In her declaration, Cunningham stated that Lee had filed five requests for administrative relief to the Warden at USP-Lewisburg. The Warden granted one of the requests but denied the rest. According to Cunningham, Lee did not appeal any of the decisions denying relief to the second or third stages of administrative review. Lee failed to come forward with any evidence to rebut the Federal Defendants' assertions. Therefore, the District Court properly granted summary judgment in favor of the Federal Defendants. See Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 56(e).<sup>2</sup>

For the foregoing reasons, we will summarily affirm the District Court's order dismissing the complaint. See Third Cir. LAR 27.4 and I.O.P. 10.6.

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<sup>2</sup>In its order awarding summary judgment to the Federal Defendants, the District Court also denied as moot Lee's outstanding motion for discovery. We see no error in the District Court's disposition of the discovery motion.